

The New Northwest.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will send out, during the present month, bills to delinquents in every quarter. The change of firm necessitates an immediate settlement of the same. All business letters pertaining to the New Northwest, and all money due this office on subscriptions or otherwise, must be directed to DICKWAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

"THE WOMEN WHO WILL VOTE."

That the day has nearly dawned when Woman Suffrage will be ushered in, is proven by the constant concessions that are being made to women. At first the more independent ladies who claimed social and political equality with their fathers and brothers were regarded as lunatics or fanatics; next they were scoffed at and scorned; then derided and ridiculed; then slandered and misrepresented—accused of being free-lovers, with all the baseness imputed to them that the term implies. However, firm in the cause of right, they bore the calumny, sneers, persecutions, ridicule and libels that have ever been the lot of the leaders of all great reforms. The few constantly received accessions from the intelligent women of the country; their increased number gave them corresponding increase in power and influence; in the course of years the time rolled round when they were not socially ostracized; then began to develop the real demand for the suffrage—until to-day scarcely a woman of any native intelligence, natural independence, or even acquired knowledge, can be found who is possessed of so little sense as to think that the right to exercise a voice in the government of the country will ruin her mentally or morally. In some localities the experiment of entrusting women with the ballot has been tried. She has ever used it wisely and well. There have been unearthed no election frauds in any State or Territory where woman has received her rightful recognition in the government. In the several States where she is allowed a voice in school matters, there has been no complaint that she has ever failed to fulfill the duties imposed by the suffrage. The facts as set forth above completely answer the cry that comes from the last ditch of those who oppose woman's liberty—the cry of expediency. The history of woman's use of the ballot has demonstrated that she is not worse, but better, for the responsibility she has assumed; has proven that, if anything is right, it cannot be otherwise than expedient; that the consequences will be good, and not evil.

Massachusetts, the State above all others that has produced the first advocates of most great reforms, is going to take a step further in advance. Next Fall will witness the inauguration of Woman Suffrage in that State, even though it is restricted somewhat. Without doubt the results will be so gratifying that in the course of the next few years the ladies of the entire United States will exercise the elective franchise. Nothing shows more clearly that the tendency of the times is in this direction than the attitude of the newspapers over the country. Most of them now treat the issue with "respectful consideration." One by one they have fallen into line, until now there are but few that either ridicule or oppose the idea. The following, under the head which tops this article, we select from the *Evening Telegram* of this city, as it epitomizes very well the esteem in which the coming event is held, and the courtesy with which the innovation is treated:

The experiment of Woman Suffrage (limited), which is to be first tried in Massachusetts the next Fall, is already progressing through an important preliminary stage. Each woman who votes is required to pay a poll tax, and a property statement for the Assessor's use is the first requisite. By carefully noting the number and class of those who apply for assessment blanks, it is possible to judge pretty accurately of the spirit in which the legislative concession has been received by the fair sex. After having made such an investigation in Boston, the "Advertiser" of that city says that, without exception, those who have presented themselves have been women who have represented the wealth and culture of the city. Many of them have been possessed of large property; all of them have been well-educated women. They do not by any means represent exclusively the so-called "strong-minded"; but there are many who have been either indifferent or even in some cases opposed, but who have accepted it as a duty which must be fulfilled. No women, either ignorant or disreputable, have presented themselves.

How gratifying to those who have struggled and labored for the cause during the years while its espousal was sufficient to warrant social ostracism! We yet hope to see Oregon the first to grant equal rights in every respect to women citizens.

The Workingmen of California have gotten their candidates in a fix. They are so thoroughly bent on reform that they lose sight of everything else. They pledged their candidates to a reduction in salaries of forty per cent in case they were elected, the difference to be returned to the treasury. It now puzzles them to find that the election of the candidates would be illegal and void, the law, as a bribe. Consideration has been given the matter by the San Francisco County Convention, but they are as much in need of light as when they were first informed of the fact by one of their candidates, who evidently wants all the salary he can get, and refused to take the pledge.

Mr. C. Stephens, of Wallamans, says the recent whipping by H. Bailey of his child was prudent and proper; that a people consider that whipping a child with whips made to use on horses is neither "prudent" nor "proper."

The Valley Fountain of McMinville and the Temperance Messenger of Albany have been consolidated.

THE DOMESTIC OUTLOOK.

Never, since the history of this nation first began to unroll its written and unwritten pages for the human eye and heart to scan and study, has there been known to exist as much domestic insecurity and inharmoniousness as now. Men are very slowly and very obstinately comprehending the important fact that individual property in wives is an imaginary heritage. And, as tyranny never dies without a struggle, and often not without bloodshed, the horror of wife-killing seems to have become imbued with a new impetus, causing the death-grip of wife ownership to release its hold quite frequently through the demise of the victim.

It is often urged by men who oppose the enfranchisement of women, as an argument in favor of their position, that the woman movement causes domestic discord. If such opponents would use the gift of reason, well tempered with philosophical judgment, they would readily discover the fact that there can be no domestic discord without there first exists a cause for it.

"For inciting domestic insurrection among us," was one of the complaints against the domination of Great Britain, which was urged by the revolutionists of a hundred years ago. This grievance is to-day being urged by women as the primal motive which prompts them to demand their civil and political liberty. There was a time in the history of the mother country when men among the common people had not yet learned to understand that their inalienable prerogatives were just as sacred, just as innate and just as necessary as were the natural prerogatives of those who, through human power, ruled over them. But by and by, with the progress of intellectual enlightenment, the divine fact that "all men were created equal" dawned upon the subjugated millions. Then began their famous struggle for civil and political liberty. One by one, as they could get away from their lawful oppressors, they crossed the high seas and took up their abode in the North American wilderness, choosing rather to risk the possibility of being murdered by savages or devoured by wild beasts than to longer sin against the gospel of light and knowledge, which is the gospel of individual liberty and innate self-ownership.

This struggle for individual liberty is nothing new. It has always been going on in some form or other, and just now it is taking the decided shape of domestic discord in its efforts to assert its God-given existence. Wives are learning that they belong primarily to themselves; that their conjugal relations are secondary to their individual entity; that no man, husbands not excepted, has the natural right to subjugate any person to his supreme dictation; that all such dictation is tyranny, and that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God. Whenever women learn this divine lesson, they conscientiously endeavor to act upon it. They want individual liberty without incurring domestic inharmoniousness, and many of them, after a hard struggle, have conquered both the tyranny and the discord. Others, it is true, have nothing of the kind to conquer, for their husbands are individually superior to the law of the land, and, being a law unto themselves, have never given cause for conjugal discontent. But it is not of these that we are treating now, though it must be admitted that all such stand in the way as stumbling blocks, if they are not far-sighted enough to see beyond their own self-interests, and philanthropic enough to desire for others, less fortunately situated than themselves, the fullest complement of personal prerogatives which they individually enjoy.

The masses of women whose eyes have been opened to an understanding of their own selfhood have encountered law and custom, conjugal tyranny and financial oppression, which are lying like lions in their paths. And so they are fighting not marriage, but injustice; not the domestic relation, but the unjust usages that make husband and wife one, and that one the husband. They have learned that one in marriage literally and justly means both. The average husband will not willingly concede this fact, and, having law and custom and money and influence to back him, his power in the domestic relation seems absolute; hence the discord. It is not the movement for woman's liberty that makes the trouble in families, but it is the opposition to it that causes the disturbance. Had men not been opposed in their struggle for liberty by the powers that existed under English monarchical domination, they would not have found it necessary to brave the terrors of the North American wilderness in order to secure to themselves their own inalienable prerogatives. And had not the spirit of governmental ownership pursued these seekers after freedom, and claimed their liberties as its own, there would have been no revolutionary war. The present domestic insurrection, which Woman Suffragists everywhere deplore, is a revolutionary war against conjugal usurpation. It is a protest against the unwarrantable jurisdiction over one-half of the people which is now being exercised by the very class which on every Fourth of July or other political occasion expatiates learnedly and eloquently upon the fact that the right of self-government is inalienable.

The domestic outlook is not pleasant. The telescope of the observing humanitarian sweeps over a vast field and reveals an incredible amount of conjugal disquietude. It reveals countless wives within matrimonial cages who are beating their wings against their prison bars, but who have not yet discovered the ray of light in the tops of their cages by which an escape is yet to be made toward a broad expanse of individual liberty, in which both men and women may enjoy their rightful heritage of freedom and independence. The atrocity of sex is dying under a vigorous protest for continued existence; yet it has got to die, and if it would but die peacefully, it would be better for all concerned. But perhaps this is expecting too much. Once a fond spouse was watching her husband's throes in the hour of dissolution, and she ventured to say to him, "Well, my dear, if you are dying, don't kick around so and wear out the sheets." It isn't in the nature of man to die without a struggle, and what is true of humanity's natural desire for continued existence is equally true of every human attribute. The domestic insurrection that is now going on, which has its origin in a natural protest against the usurpation of masculine power over expanding feminine intelligence, is destined to increase till its cause ceases. Women will not longer rebel when their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is no longer disputed. The war with Great Britain was over as soon as men's independence was acknowledged. The domestic war that is now going on will cease as soon as the independent individuality of wifehood is universally declared. Where love and liberty dwell, there alone is happiness and peace.

A PITY THAT HE WILL ESCAPE.

The ruffian Turk, who, after maltreating his wife so that she could not live with him, advertised her as having left his "bed and board without just cause or provocation," is again prominently brought into notice by his brutality. He got into a fight on last Sunday afternoon at his sailor boarding-house with his steward, James McFadden, and, after knocking him down, kicked and stamped his prostrate body, mutilating him in a most horrible manner. As usual, the miserable coward attacked a little man, McFadden being light and sickly, while his brutal employer is robust and healthy. The injured victim is under the care of surgeons, while his assailant is out under \$500 bonds. The *Oregonian*, speaking of the wife-owner, says:

An account of the outrages and crimes committed by this man, Turk, during the few years that he has annoyed the peace of Portland, would fill volumes, and the expense which he has caused the city and county reaches thousands of dollars. He usually attacks small or weak men, thus with cowardly persistence avoiding the physical punishment which he richly deserves, and, when in the witness stand to answer for his misdeeds, brings in as witnesses a lot of fellows as unscrupulous and even less responsible than himself, who readily testify to his brutality. All lovers of order, all honest men who have any knowledge of this man, and of his character and career, will earnestly hope that the officers of the law will be able to mete out to him the severe justice which he deserves.

With equal propriety the journal quoted might have made a portion of the remarks applicable to all the wife-beaters that have been noticed in its columns. Whenever you see the signature of a man to a notice advertising his wife, mark him as a coward and a brute. He can be nothing else, or he would not wish any woman to associate with him, let alone reside as his wife, while his presence is distasteful to her. Such men as Turk, not having any of the attributes of gentlemen, cannot understand that their wives live lives as unhappy as the lowest of prostitutes. Brutes that they are, they cannot comprehend that wifehood with beasts is almost unendurable. Even should their wives become as dissolute and worthless as themselves, they would fail to understand the desire most people would experience to leave the object of shame; they would give their other selves a sound drubbing and insist upon a continuance in the bonds.

In the instance above noticed, it is to be regretted that the injuries were not inflicted with a dangerous weapon instead of heels. In that case the citizens of Portland might hope to have the form of the wife-owner and desperado stricken from their gaze by the walls of the penitentiary. As it is, he will probably be set free, after having paid a nominal fine, to disturb the peace of the community and maltreat all the women and weak men he can catch.

HOW LONG?

A dispatch from Rome, dated June 28th, says:

Pleadings in the Antonelli will case have been closed and judgment will be rendered in ten days. The defense pleaded that the count of Countess Lambertini, who claimed to be the daughter of the Cardinal Antonelli, should be rejected, because she was illegitimate, that is, children of priests, had not even the right to claim parentage.

What a crying shame! A child made to suffer for the misdeeds of a priestly parent! "Not even the right to claim parentage!" Who denies the right? The "Infallible" Pope. And had her father lived and become an "infallible" Pope, would he also have had the right to deny his child? How long will the advancing civilization of the world support a church whose immoral, unjust and bigoted tenets permit and whose decrees endorse such a foul crime?

Capt. Beardslee, of the war-ship Jamestown, has been fully investigating affairs in Alaska, and in a report to Washington fully confirms the statement of the citizens of the threatened danger, and urges the necessity of a man-of-war being kept in Alaskan waters for protection. In the face of his report, plenty of Eastern journals will be found that will declare there is no cause for alarm in Alaska, and that the presence of a war vessel and crew will make for the residents of the costly island. Were there any truth in such assertions, it would not matter much, for some of our rotten gunboats might as well go to pieces in Alaskan waters as in Eastern navy yards.

For Governor, the California Democrats nominated by acclamation Hugh J. Glenn, nominee of the New Constitution ("Honorable Billie") party recently organized in that State.

THE NATION'S BIRTH-DAY.

To-morrow will be the one hundred and third anniversary of the nation's birth. It is with pride that every citizen can look back over its progress, and with hope can endeavor to fathom the future. We are a prosperous, peaceful people. We have passed through civil strife and sectional difficulties. We are united again under a common government. Though the Union that came near disrupting the Union is not dead, yet the people will carefully watch the tendency of the times, and strive to harmonize antagonistic elements.

The year past has witnessed a revival of trade and manufacturing interests throughout the country. The prospects for a bountiful yield of cereals are good. Our wars are confined to a few squabbles with Indians. The only fearful calamity has been the yellow fever scourge. No conflagrations have blotted out fair cities. The prospect is encouraging, notwithstanding the revolutionary legislation attempted by Congress, and to-morrow the citizens may air their patriotism and bombast in spread-eagle orations.

Another year has been added to the record of a government that, while claiming to be "of and by the people," and declaring as its cardinal principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny," holds half its members in subjection, and fleeces from them a proportionate part of the revenues for its support. Though the year has passed without yielding justice to women, yet the cycle has marked several advances. While not fully ready to share in the demonstrations to-morrow, they can felicitate themselves on the fact that after a decade passes they will receive their rightful recognition in the government they are taxed to help maintain.

A VOICE FROM SAN JOSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST:

Taking up a fragment of an old *Argonaut* recently, I noticed the gleeful expression of the editor upon some defeat of woman's enfranchisement. "We are glad the humbug is dying out." Upon a thoughtful review of the two years since the discovery was made, it is evident the humbug is dying out. We have constant proof of our leading minds' abandoning this absurd folly. Vain pretension! To think of improving upon the wisdom of the Toldis, the Websters, the Edwardes of the past! Let the ten lady county superintendents of public instruction in Illinois, the three in California, four in Kansas, and those in all other States, resign the places usurped by their more needy, harder worked and better qualified brothers. It is well that presuming woman is not the arbiter of her own destiny. Let the *Argonaut* and kindred spirits attend the brakes, or she will rush to mad destruction.

Everybody regretted long ago that the school-room door was left ajar; for, pushing it wide open, she entered boldly and sent thousands of worthy young men to the farm and to the work-shop. The effect upon our schools will always be felt. Throwing away the rod, the emblem of justice under the old regime, she has introduced a ruinous expense. No longer the hewn desk speaks of boyish ingenuity; no longer exist the one-paneled door and other evidences of physical strength; no longer the puny master is reinforced of his place by his athletic boys. Let the *Argonaut* note the mischief.

And now woman knocks at the door of our higher institutions. Allowed a voice in the church, she has ascended the pulpit stairs; she detracts from the dignity of the court-room; she demands to be heard from the rostrum; she even glides into the sick-room, a place that, above all others, should be free from intrusion; and, with her brazen assurance, she justifies the editor in his chair—as though the *Argonaut* were not.

But not in the professions alone has she interfered. As an inventor she claims rivalry. In affairs of the State, at the counter and in the work-shop has this intruder essayed to enter, and even in the fine arts she claims more than a passing notice. Our hope lies in the reasonable, cool-headed, all-wise *Argonaut*. Let Kansas, Massachusetts, and the other States and Territories, with their preposterous ideas of justice and the inevitable, remember that the stone of Sisyphus ever rolls back again. Louisiana too reminds us how very near its death gasp is this wild scheme. Let us chant a requiem!

Had California imbibed the sentiments of its enlightened weekly, the new Constitution would not have been disgraced by the following:

No person shall, on account of sex, be disqualified from entering upon any business, vocation or profession.

But this only allows the privilege of doing that for which they are qualified, and we all know how much that is. Yes, we have daily evidence that the humbug is dying out. Let the *Argonaut* be ready with the obituary.

Dying as dies the sunset hour,
"A self-respecting thing of power,"
Dying as dies the redoubt wave,
Powerless the coming tide to save.

San Jose, Cal., June 17, 1879.

The weather continues seriously embarrassing to agricultural pursuits in England. Another bad harvest is expected, which means large imports of American wheat. The prices of all kinds of food products are increasing, which strengthens the cause of free trade.

Mr. Wm. R. Boone has assumed control of the local columns of the *Rec*. He is an excellent "local," and will make a newsy and interesting paper.

A note from Mrs. Daniway, who is at present in Jacksonville, states that she will speak at Willow Springs the Fourth.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: After taking leave of you at Halsey last week, we took our departure for the town of Junction, passing Harrisburg because we knew we could not tarry long enough to give a course of lectures in both localities, and when we were last in this vicinity we had visited the latter town and passed the former by; so now it was in order to reverse the conditions. On our return trip, if not too mortally homesick, we will visit at all these villages. This explanation is deemed necessary as a general reply to the many friends who live along the line who have written from time to time from almost every station, urging us to visit their localities as we should be passing through the country.

At Junction we are cordially greeted by Mr. Berry, the courteous landlord of the hotel that bears his name, and by Professor J. C. Campbell, of the Junction select school, upon both of whom the cares and years of life are leaving gentle traces, though they have failed to narrow their philanthropic souls. The first necessary consideration is a few hours' sleep, for what, with constant lecturing during these short evenings, and regular writing, canvassing and visiting during the daytimes, one can wear out life at the rate of forty knots an hour; and there is nothing like sleep to recuperate the wasted energies. One shouldn't wait to be drowsy, either. It is enough to know that you are weary and on the high road to exhaustion. Then, if you do not sleep, matter what the time of day or night, but compel your nervous system to keep astir by stimulants, you soon pass the sleeping point; and then you need not wonder if your jaded system, like a balking horse, refuses at last to pull you forward another inch. This, in our humble opinion, is what causes ordinary paralysis.

At this writing (June 25), we are sound and rested, and ready for a long day and night of stage journeying, after having lectured an hour and a half every evening but two the last twelve, and occupied the intervals when not eating or sleeping in writing voluminous manuscripts, canvassing, collecting, and giving and receiving visits. Once only in the twelve days have we broken down, and that was at Halsey, after we had been perturbed in spirit so we couldn't sleep because we were so sorry that our clerical brother had felt it to be his duty to tell a fib for Jesus' sake. Honest work, plenty of it, good food, well cooked and abundant, and plenty of sleep whenever you need it—these are the antidotes for paralysis, which we cannot help inserting as a recipe right here in the editorial correspondence while the fit to write of it is upon us. Don't take wine, or alcoholic stimulants of any sort, to rouse you up; don't drink strong tea or coffee to whip your exhausted nerves into wakefulness, but lock yourself in your chamber and go to sleep for a little while when you are worn and nervous. Don't say you can't sleep. You can if you'll try. Learn from the domestic animals how to preserve and prolong your health and life. Work like a forty-horse power when you feel well and rested, and then recuperate again by honest resting, sleep or recreation whenever you get tired.

But we were going to tell you about Junction in the first place, if we hadn't gone to sleep and postponed the narrative. A two hours' nap at the hotel, and we were ready for observation and business.

We are agreeably surprised at the rapid growth the town has made since our last visit. It is very prettily situated at the proposed junction of the east and west-side railroads, upon a billowy upland, with a lovely farming region round about, and the distant grove-dotted hills and yet more distant tree-crowned mountains forming a beautiful background to a most charming natural picture. The dwelling-houses are new and neat, mostly white, and all cheery-looking. There are good fences, gardens and sidewalks, a public school, quite a number of handsome stores, a mammoth warehouse, an excellent grist-mill, one church (the Cumberland Presbyterian, which is in use by several denominations in their turn), a flourishing select school by Professor Campbell, and a large music class taught by Mrs. Campbell, one of the *free* Woman Suffragists and most thorough-going ladies on happy lot to meet anywhere. There are three millinery stores, all of which seem to be doing a good business. The merchants say they find it difficult, notwithstanding the large business they transact, to obtain money enough to move their freight. There is much appearance of thrift and enterprise, but the absence of sufficient money in circulation to float the business that really exists is severely felt by all classes.

We arrived in Junction on the afternoon preceding blue ribbon night, and were called upon at sundown by the President of the club, who invited us to address them in a temperance speech, which we did to the best of our humble ability, meeting a gratifying reception from the large assembly, and again greeting a yet larger crowd on the following evening, our subject, "The Centennial Year." Again, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, we met the Junction public, the audiences being as quiet, respectful and orderly as any we have ever had the good fortune to address. The church is roomy, neat and commodious; the acoustic properties are excellent; there is a good organ and a number of ready singers, and there are many grand, good citizens here, staunch friends of human rights, whom we hope to meet more frequently in the future.

Great preparations are going forward for the coming Fourth. Senator Mitchell is to deliver the oration, a fact that of itself is sufficient to draw a crowd; and there is to be the usual bonfire and banners, and rockets and roystering, accompanied by marching and music, toasts, responses, and so forth, the whole to be most gorgeously embellished by a grand parade of ladies in uniform on horseback, who are to represent all the States and Territories in one of the most striking pageants possible. Of course a point like this was too good for the undersigned to lose, and we very naturally made the most of it in the lecture upon "Constitutional Liberty." There are a number of ladies in training for the parade who are pronounced suffragists, but there are others who think they could never attempt anything so unwomanly as to vote. That would unsex them utterly. And yet we are glad they are going to display themselves on horseback in the manner described, as this experience is just what is needed to teach them consistency. We have nowhere met more genial, hospitable ladies than in Junction. Even those who fancy that they have all the rights they want are marvelously courteous. Many of these changed their opinions before we left, and others will surely change under the expansion of their native common sense, an expansion that they will surely experience on the Fourth of July before that grand parade is over. We wish we could be there to witness it and hear Senator Mitchell's oration.

It is commencement in Eugene, but we haven't time to indulge our tastes in that direction, so we hasten onward, our next destination Roseburg.

The face of the country is a veritable paradise. Such lovely undulations of landscape, such wildernesses of green, such fields and forests, dotted here and there by lovely farm-houses, or thickened by archipelagos of villages in the bounding, ocean-like prairies; such evidence everywhere of thrift and peace and plenty is passing beautiful to behold. All through the lengthy Summer afternoon we are whirled along behind the iron horse, climbing yet higher southward, till we reach the divide that separates the Rogue River Valley from that of the Willamette, and then we mark the change in the course of the running stream, the narrower and more rugged character of the hills and valleys and the greater prevalence of timber in proximity to the railway. We leave behind us a number of thriving way stations, at any and all of which good friends are looking for us, but we cannot tarry, so at seven p. m. we arrive at Roseburg and take primitive quarters in the Metropolitan Hotel, where we "stick to principle" by seeking another badly-needed sleep. The early morning reveals the beauties of this little thriving city, which, as the present railway terminus, as well as the center of a large agricultural trade, is a place of considerable importance. The town has grown surprisingly since our last visit, nearly four years ago. Several elegant brick buildings have been erected, the most noticeable being the iron front, two-story commercial house of Mr. Asher Marks, who is not only one of the foremost merchants of the great Northwest, but a humanitarian on the broad-gauge principles, and of course a thorough friend of human rights.

We can only take time at this juncture to stop over for one lecture, and to-morrow at six a. m. we are off for Jacksonville. A. S. D.

Roseburg, June 25, 1879.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Constantinople newspapers are forbidden to publish Turkish news.

The potato crop of British Columbia was utterly ruined on last Monday night by black frost.

Yesterday was Dominion Day in British Columbia. It was observed as a national holiday.

It seems certain that the last overtures reported from King Cetewayo, of the Zulus, for peace, are bona fide.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is recognized as chief of the Napoleonic dynasty, and consequently chief of the Bonapartist party.

The German Tobacco Commission have decided on imposing a tax of 85 marks per 100 kilograms on foreign tobacco.

An Odessa newspaper says that what was left of the crops in Southern Russia and Caucasus by drought and hail is now being annihilated by grasshoppers and corn beetles.

Official advices state that the Prince Imperial, after the surprise of his reconnoitring party, rode into a ravine, where he encountered a second body of Zulus, by whom he was assassinated.

Benconfield has declined the golden wreath purchased by the penny subscriptions of \$2,500 people, and hints that Turnerell is a place-hunter and got up the affair from personal motives.

The British Columbia Government has seized the appurtenances of Reed Bros. & Co., of London, contractors for the construction of the esplanade for the dry dock at Esquimalt, for breach of contract, and advertise for tenders to finish the work, to be submitted by noon of July 12th.

Holbrecht, German Minister of Finance, after the surprise of his reconnoitring party, rode into a ravine, where he encountered a second body of Zulus, by whom he was assassinated.

The French criticise Senator Burnside's resolution, which declares that the United States should view with disquietude the construction of the Darien canal by Europeans, and say that the undertaking is independent of official support, and no European government will contribute a farthing or a man to its construction.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on last Friday, the Minister of Public Instruction made a long speech defending the secular education bill. He declared to Jesus the right to call themselves Frenchmen, and declared that the teachings of religious fraternities were a peril to civil society. The Chamber, however, has proceeded to the discussion of the bill by clauses.

The Khedive of Egypt complied on the 26th ult. with the demand for his abdication, and has left the country. Prince Tewfik was proclaimed Viceroys of Egypt with a salute of one hundred guns on the same day. The Khedive will probably receive a pension of £5,000 per annum. Although Russia opposed the abdication, the Consul-General of that country has been ordered to support the other Consuls in the position they have taken.

NEWS ITEMS.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL.

The Dalles is being rebuilt very rapidly. The Sitka Mining District has been formed in Alaska.

The salmon catch on the Lower Columbia River is falling off. In fact, Rev. S. C. Adams will deliver an oration at Stayton to-morrow.

The campmeeting at Turner's Station on Sunday last was largely attended.

The State of California took out 1,200 cases of salmon from Astoria on the 26th. Quite a number of the lumbering mills in Washington Territory are shut down.

A correspondent of the *Oregonian* says there is plenty of platinum in Curry county.

Work on Baker's railroad, connecting Weston with Whitman, is being pushed ahead rapidly.

The laying of the track on the new branch road around the bay at Seattle has been completed.

The Carbon River coal mines in Washington Territory, are said to be among the finest in the world.

The captain of a vessel has been fined for discharging ballast in the bay at Seattle out of ballast waters.

Wm. Bilyen, one of the oldest citizens of Lincoln county, died at his residence, near Selk, on the 23th, aged 80 years.

C. O. Aseneth, while engaged in falling logs on the Clearwater River last week, fell into the river and was drowned.

The appearance of crops in the vicinity of Astoria is most encouraging. In fact, they are very good in all parts of Yamhill county.

The recent advance in the price of oats has precipitated a large shipment from Seattle, one vessel taking 1,000 sacks of the grain to New York.

Mr. John Moran, an old resident of Vancouver, died suddenly of heart disease on last Friday night, at the mines forty miles from that town.

A strong fight is being made by one of Brigham Young's daughters for her part of the estate, which is now in possession of John Taylor, President of the church. Taylor's defense is very weak and flimsy.

Two deaths occurred in Salem on Sunday last, which cast a gloom over the entire city. The first was Mrs. Ella Ford Robinson, and the second Mrs. V. B. Hyde. Both ladies were held in very high esteem.

The following non-commissioned officers for the company of Indian scouts recently organized by Lieutenant Farn, have been confirmed: Sergeants Yacinta-witz and Shap-lish, and Corporals Pio and Wat-ko-kow.

Two boys at Tacoma, W. T., were fined \$25 each for stealing a quantity of ice cream from a church where a festival was being held. The father of one of the boys was also fined \$10 for using disrespectful language to the court during the progress of the trial.

In searching the premises of the late Mr. Burke, of Clatsop county, United States bonds to the amount of \$5,000, with the coupons for 1880, were found sewed into a garment worn by the daughter. It will be remembered that Mr. Burke tried to save his daughter from a falling tree, and both were killed.

The New Era Association of Spiritualists held a pleasant three days' grove meeting last week. Mr. John Kruse, of Clackamas, presided. Among the speakers were Rev. Wm. J. Kelly, of Clatsop, Mrs. A. A. Lewis, of Clatsop, of Forest Grove, and Mr. Wm. Davis and Mr. James Cooley, of Marion county. Those attending were hospitably entertained at the residence of Mr. E. E. Ford.

The amount of stock necessary to be subscribed in order to permanently organize the Astoria and Winemere Railroad is nearly taken, and a call is issued for a meeting of the stockholders on July 24 for the purpose of electing the directors and officers of the company. Immediately after which an assessment will be paid in and a corps of surveyors engaged for active operations.

From the Walla Walla papers we learn that a heavy cloudburst occurred last week on Snake River, near Pema-wawa, W. T., and, continuing on up to Alpnaga, so flooded the country adjacent that the roads in and along the gulches were totally destroyed. The storm seemed to extend south and eastward to Alpnaga. The water came down with such force that it washed the soil away for miles. The Lewiston road to Alpnaga was wiped out, and the whole surface of the ground sliced off, and dumped into Snake River.

RECENT EVENTS.

HAYWARD beat Yale twenty lengths in the boat race.

The Maine Democrats have renominated Governor for governor.

B. F. Davis has been renominated Governor by the Maine Republicans.

The statement of the public debt shows an increase for the month of June of \$24,788.

Gilliam and Armstrong, two of the Nebraska man-burners, made their escape on the 27th.

Fifteen millions of four-per-cent were sold in London last week, the price advancing to 104.

The President on the 30th sent in his veto of the bill attempting to nullify the election laws.

The minority report of the Judiciary Committee has caused the veto of the military interference bill.

A giant powder magazine at North Adams, Mass., exploded on the 30th, blowing to atoms two workmen.

A party of seven renegade Tonto Indians were killed in Arizona on the 30th at the "Chino" square was captured.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John A. Hunter, of Missouri, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Lieutenant De Long stated in San Francisco on the 30th that he did not know at what date the Jeannette would sail for the Arctic.

Warren Smith, of Halifax, defeated Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, by half a length, in a single-mile race of 11 miles and return, making the best time on record, 21:05.

The Sufro tunnel is completed at last, and the Chesapeake mines are pumping into the drain. A celebration was held at Sufro on the 30th in commemoration of the completion.

Captain James F. Edmonds, a prominent business man of Boston, has been arrested for forgery. He is said to have uttered some \$100,000 in fake notes, all maturing in a few months.

The engine and three cars of a mail train broke through a ridge near Wytheville, Va., on the 28th ult., killing the conductor and the express messenger, and injuring two mail agents and several passengers.

The Senate Finance Committee has decided, after making several amendments to the House bill providing for the exchange of trade dollars for legal